Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 6 | CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, OCTOBER 16, 1846. | NUMBER 283.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid

No Subscription will be discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

All Obituary Notices, exceeding six lines: Notices of Public Lectures, Assemblies, &c., and Communications recommending Candidates for Offices of profit and trust, or Public Exhibitions, will be charged as Advertisements.

Business Cards

Like the following, will be inserted one year for $5,—if no over four lines in length.

BREM & ALEXANDER,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants, 3 doors north of the public square, east side main street, Charlotte, N. C.

DR. DAVID CALDWELL.
Office in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Watson, second square south of the courthouse, on Main street.

CONCORD HOTEL.
South of the Courthouse, Concord, N. C., by R. W. BOARD.

BETHUNE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
Two doors west of Elms' Corner.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

William L. Beatty,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER.
Charlotte, N. C., No. 9, Trade-Street.
June 19 :66 1y

The Concord Cotton Factory.

WE now have on hand a large stock of BALE ROPE, YARN and DOMESTICS.

—ALSO—

Over 1500 pieces of heavy 44 inch

COTTON BAGGING.

A very superior article, which we will sell *lower* than any thing of the kind that can be brought from the Northern markets.

WILL. P. MOORE,
Concord, N. C., July 31, 1846. *Clk. C. M. C.* 72 tf

Caution.

I CAUTION the public against trading for a note of hand given by me to Mrs. MARY J. ROSSICK One note is for Ten Dollars, six months after date and dated July 26, 1846. I have received no value for said note, and will never pay it unless compelled by law.

MIDDLETON LAWING
July 31 72

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204 1year

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE subscriber has taken charge of the CHARLOTTE HOTEL, recently occupied by Col M. W. Alexander, and respectfully invites the former patrons of this Establishment, and the public generally, to call. Having every convenience for the accommodation of BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, he is determined to use unwearied exertions to please all his guests, and hopes that the public will award him a liberal share of patronage.

JAS. A. SADLER.
Jan. 1, 1846. tf

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
May, 3, 1844 Druggist. 59--y

LOOK
To your own interest!

ALL kinds of Ornamental, Sign, House, Carriage, and Flag PAINTING will be executed by the undersigned, when called on, promptly and in a very superior manner. Specimens of his work may be seen in Charlotte. All orders for Painting, or Varnishing furniture, directed to this place, will meet prompt attention. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Paints and Oils furnished by the subscribe, if required.

JOSEPH C. TEMPLES
Charlotte, June 5, 184[illegible] 44-16

Notice.

THE firm heretofore existing between J. W. & J. Rainey is this day [illegible] will not be responsible for any contract or contracts made or contracted by *J. Rainey.*

J. W. RAINEY.
March 26, 1846. 57-y

THE LIBRARY of SACRED MUSIC.

THE Board of Managers of the New York Sacred Music Society have examined, with much pleasure, the *Library of Sacred Music*, a monthly periodical by B. Wyman and G. P. Newell. The work is got up in a handsome style and embraces a choice selection of Sacred Music, of a high order, and is well worthy of the support of all lovers of good music. Messrs. Wyman and Newell are favorably known as Professors of Music; and the Library itself furnishes abundant proof of their capacity for the management of such a work.

L. B. WYMAN, President,
J. CONNE SMITH, Secretary.

New York, March, 1846.

Terms. $3 per annum, in advance. Ten copies sent to one address $2 50; twenty or more copies to one address. $2 25. The usual terms to booksellers and agents.

***Agents wanted in every city and town in the Union, to whom the usual discount will be made.

Newspapers inserting the above notice six times, and sending us each paper, shall receive the Library for one year.

E. H. WILCOX, General Agent,
150 Fulton street, New York.
Sept 25 80 6t

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been qualified as Executor on the Estate of Thos. Alexander, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will also please to make payment immediately.

E. B. D. SLOAN, Executor.
July 31 72 tf

A NEW VOLUME—1846.

$1000 IN PRIZES!

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE,

With More Splendid Embellishments, Greater Popularity, and a larger Subscription List than any Magazine in the Country.

ELEGANT PARIS FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER

THE greater popularity of Graham's Magazine, in every part of the *UNION* in consequence of the engagement of the very best writers as contributors, and artists of the highest celebrity and acknowledged abilities to illustrate the work, has made it a sort of polar star to all the other periodicals. So that every thing *done* by "Graham" is instantly *promised* by the whole tribe. The promise the public might forgive or at least forget, but the wretched attempts made to imitate the costly and beautiful works of art which adorn this work, and the poverty of their imitations in the literary deparment, have impaired the public confidence, and given a turn to our periodical *literature*, which would ultimately bring it into disrepute and contempt.

We have resolved, so far as "Graham" is concerned, to correct the error, and as the magazine literature of America is now confined to "GRAHAM" AND HIS IMITATORS, we are determined to give a proper direction to the popular taste; and propose in the coming volume greatly amplify the the literary departments of the work—to engage none but the very best writers—to open a field for young writers of merit—and, in fine, to cultivate a NATIONAL PERIODICAL LITERATURE, which shall command respect at home and abroad.

PREMIUMS FOR THE BEST ARTICLES.
$1000 TO BE GIVEN IN PRIZES.

In order to call forth the very best talent that the country can produce, we offer the following premiums for the best articles on the subjects designated:

$300 for the best Sea Story, of not less than 30 pages of the Magazine.
$200 for the best Story founded on our Revolutionary incidents.
$200 for the best Essay on American Literature and its Prospects.
$150 for the best Poem of not less than 100 lines.
$150 for the best Story of Domestic Life.

The articles to be sent, free of postage, to the publication office, 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, before the 1st of October next; and their merit to be decided by a competent committee of literary gentlemen. The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen:

DR. J. K. MITCHELL, | HON. R. T. CONRAD
MORTON M'MICHAEL, | LOUIS A. GODEY,
ROBERT MORRIS, Esq.

The Magazine has become the standard of taste in matters of embellishment, and has led the way in every thing really beautiful published in the Magazines. The voice of the public press, while it places the work at the

HEAD OF AMERICAN LITERATURE,

is unanimous in the announcement, that no work ever started in the country has been so elegantly embellished, or has so rapidly increased. For the new volume, the most extensive arrangements have been made, with the most distinguished artists in the country for a supply of elegant embellishments of all sorts.

OUR BEAUTIFUL FASHION PLATES.

These exquisite creations of taste and skill we have engaged *exclusively*, from the publisher of "Le Follett," and all other efforts to get them have failed. An attempt has been made to *deceive the public*, by re-engraving the *old* designs; but these duplicates are so far beneath the *original Paris designs sent to "Graham" that they excite only contempt.*—Our arrangements are complete, and we cannot be equalled in the beauty and correctness of this department of the Magazine. These plates appear in every number.

The work will be published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscribers will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia.

THE LOWEST TERMS.

The proprieters being more desiroas of publishing the *handsomest* and *best*, than the cheapest work in the Union, while at the same time they are anxious to bring it within the reach of all, offer the following as the *lowest possible terms* at which they can afford the work in its elegant style for 1846.

Three Dollars per annum in advance for a single Copy, or two Copies yearly for five Dollars, invariably in advance post paid.

For Ten Dollars Cash, free of postage, Five Copies of Graham's Magazine, or Graham's Magazine and five Copies of Neal's Saturday Gazette.

For Twenty Dollars Cash, eleven Copies of the Magazine will be forwarded, and a copy gratis to [illegible]

Address, post paid,
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co.
No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Sept 25 80

POETRY.

A CHAPTER ON FOOLS.

The Doctor oft said that for his part he thought
Folks were not much the better for wisdom men taught;
And that many a fancy sagacity-monger,
Forced to *live* on his wisdom, would soon die of hunger.

That it cannot be wisdom in little or great,
Who ruin themselves, or who ruin the state;
There are fools in their pride, and fools in their purse,
And fools without either that oft are much worse.

There are fools of pretension and fools of pretence,
Fools that can't understand other folk's sense;
There are high finished boobies, from every great school,
And many worse fools in the world than 'Tom Fool.'

There are fools all for saving, and fools that all spend,
And great fools that borrow, and greater that lend—
Fools that rush into crime to accumulate wealth,
Fools that squander the best of all treasures, their health.

Fools that barter the best things of life for a song,
Fools of lovers, whose folly but seldom lasts long;
There are fools that are single and fools that are wed,
And fools have writ volumes that never were read.

There are fools too that read and are never the wiser,
And many's the fool takes the part of adviser;
There are fools to be woo'd and still greater to woo—
And fools to give roguery plenty to do.

There are fools that abuse, and fools that applaud;
Great fools stay at home, and great fools go abroad.
And great fools return greater fools than they went,
Their morals all gone and their money all spent.

There are fools that see diamonds in Derbyshire spar,
And these are *the* fools found in every bazaar;
Fools to be stared at, and fools, too, to stare,
And mothers, great fools, let their daughters be there.

There are fools in the city of pleasure and trade,
There are fools country gentlemen already made;
Great fools of great fortunes lose life and estate,
For the hunting the fox and the leaping a gate.

There are fools that are young, and fools that grow old;
Some fools are too gentle—some given to scold;
Some fools that torment friends, children and wives,
And greater that plague themselves out of their lives.

I could tell of more fools without number or end—
That with all this my telling I never shall mend;
And perhaps lose myself, both my sense and my labor,
And perhaps—'I am quite as great fool as my neighbor.'

The Boston Post is responsible for the following:

IT.

The pronoun IT is a comical word;
IT is sometimes amusing, *it* is often absurd;
IT is large, *it* is small, *it* is round, *it* is square,
IT rains and *it* snows—*it* is foul, *it* is fair;
IT is black, *it* is white—*it* is long, *it* is short—
IT is every thing, almost, and then *it* is nought.
IT is true—*its* a lie, *it* isn't!—*it* is!
Indeed the world *it* is a humbug and—QUIZ.

ABSURDITIE.

To make your servants tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry because they tell them for themselves.

To tell your own secrets, and believe other people will keep them.

To fancy a thing cheap because a low price is asked for it.

To say a man is charitable because he subscribes to an hospital.

To vote for a candidate at an election, because he shakes hands with your wife and child, and admires the baby.

THAT "YALLER DOG."

We should like to hear Dan Marble tell the story about the Yankee who lost his dog. Approaching a wood chopper by the wayside, the Yankee accosted him:

"Mister, have you seen a yaller dog a gwine along here, about a year and a half, or two years old?"

"Yes," replied the chopper, supposing the Yankee was quizzing him; "yes, I saw a yaller dog, going along here, about a year, a year and a half, or two years old, about an hour, an hour and a half, or two hours ago, and you'll find him about a mile, a mile and a half, or two miles ahead with a tail about an inch, an inch and a half, or two inches long."

"Hold on—that'll do, stranger. I calculate you are into me about a feet, a feet and a half, or two foot."

A yankee traveller put up at a country inn, where a number of loungers were assembled, telling stories. After setting some time, and attentively listening to their folly, he suddenly turned and asked how much they supposed he had been offered for his dog he had with him. They all stared—curiosity was on tip-toe to know; one guessed five dollars, another ten, another fifteen, until they had exhausted their patience, when one of them seriously asked him how much he had been offered—'not a cent,' re[illegible]

A heart dead to the claims of man, cannot be alive to the claims of God; and cannot flourish in the ground where humanity withers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

A LIVE YANKEE "SNORED" OUT.

BY THE YOUNG 'UN.

Reader—do you snore in your sleep?

You *don't*—Well, I suppose not! I never yet met the individual who would acknowledge the corn.

Shall I tell you of a little adventure I was once witness to with a 'Snorer?'

The varieties of the *genus* 'Snorer' is extended. There is your quiet, sighing, unobtrusive snorer—who makes a regular business of it, but who keeps it all 'in the family,' and peradventure, annoys only the partner of his joys and sorrows. There, is also, your nasal grumbler, (who sleeps in the next room!) who mumbles and grunts—and gets over it.

But if there be under Heaven, an object of pity, one that should excite the sympathy of the benevolent disposed—more than another commend me to your genuine, out and out snorer!

To appreciate his qualities fully—you should be fatigued and restless yourself—after a three days journey over a thumping bad road, and you shall run athwart him, where the steamboat line connects at a late hour in the night. You shall retire to one of the few cots left—which you find stretched in the centre of the cabin for the accommodation of the last comers—and after the dreadful jolting you have passed through for the previous twenty-four or forty-eight hours, as the case may be, you shall regale yourself, imaginately (during the process of undressing,) with the prospective enjoyment which Nature's sweet restorer has in reserve for you!

Your weary head touches the pillow, but an unusual nervousness troubles you; and despite your most earnest endeavors, it is midnight before you can compose yourself. You are at last worn out with tossing and turning—and though the night is warm, and the vermin are active—you determine to sleep.

For the last half hour you have been listening to what you imagined distant thunder, (you are afraid of lightning,) and at the instant you have concluded to resign yourself to the embrace of Morpheus, your eyes suddenly agape—wide open and, as your brow is slightly knitted, you involuntarily ask yourself, 'What's that?'

In reply to your interrogatory, a sort of explosion takes place—a miniature eruption of Vesuvius, a blast—'whoo——oofp!'—and the sound rolls away in a long-drawn, unearthly sigh—like the last gasp of a suffocating man to recover his breath; and all is silent again.

To such a plight and at such a time—some years ago, I remember to have met a Yankee in the berth of a crowded canal Packet. It was nearly midnight when he came on board, at Pittsburg, from one of the Ohio river steamers. He was a very plain man, and had been out west, so he said—and was satisfied to go home again!

The cabin was crammed, and an 'upright' allotted him in the middle of the floor, with some others. He was a live Yankee—and occupied some considerable time in undressing, securing his watch, adjusting his bed-clothes, and caring for his 'tin,' which he stowed away under the pillow. He finally mounted the pieces of furniture, which some lady-writer compares to 'a fence rail covered with two strips of tape,' and stretched himself for the night.

For a long time he tossed uneasily in his cot, muttering to himself something about 'shelved up between heaven and airth'—but he finally turned over, as I supposed for the last time—when a fellow on his extreme right, near the door, who had evidently been getting ready for some minutes burst out with—

'Aka——r-r-roo——wh-e o!'

Had a thunderbolt struck the Yankee upon the crown, he wouldn't have reached the floor quicker than he did as it was! And there he stood 'in his tracks'—his teeth chattering, his eyes distended, with both hands grasping the side rail of his cot—as he yelped out—

'Hel-low!'
'Phoo—— o——'
'Wot's that?'

The unconscious sleeper was relieved momentarily—and vouchsafed no answer. The Yankee gazed about the cabin cautiously—but his fellow lodgers were all sound asleep apparently, and the quiet rippling of the water against the sides of our frail boat was all that now broke the silence.

Again he mounted the cot, and at the moment I had supposed he had at last gone to the land of nod for the night—another,

'Ker r-r—tchee-e——who!' burst from the throat of the snorer on his right, who had now got the steam well up. While the stranger started up to look for the cause—a

'Per——shee——swelu—ooh' escaped the grunter, and our Yankee could contain himself no longer. With one bound he sprang to the floor—with

'Hel-low—I say——'
'Ah—phoo!'
'Thunder and airthquakes!'——
'Wh—e—!'
'Wot is it?'——
'Ar ker-ker——sloo—oo——
'Doo'd!'
'Tchoo——.'
'No, it ain't me——.'
'Er—y—hou!'
'Blast your pictur—it ain'tl'
'Ah——tish!'
'I say yer lie!'
'Er—a—hou!'

'Wy, its you—yourself,' continued the Yankee, approaching him cautiously—'and you have made noise enough to skeer the divil, or stop a camp-meet'n!'

As he placed his hand upon the snorer's breast a sudden 'whoof!' escaped him, and the Yankee could bear no more!

'Help, yere!'
'Pshe—eu!' said the Snorer.
'Do!'
'For God sake!'
'Hun——kir,'——
'Cap'n—help—yere! The man's a dyin'—I say, Mister! 'Murder!—help!'

By this time the cabin was in a roar—for [illegible] scene in its early stages had awakened most of [illegible] crowd, who had enjoyed it right heartily. The snorer turned over suddenly upon his side, and [illegible] effect awakened him.

'What's the row, neighbor?' he enquired of [illegible] Yankee, who stood over him with a light.

'Raow? Thunder and light'nin!—ain't yer [illegible] yet? Wal, I reck'n yur'e one of 'em, strai[illegible] Mishigan thunder's a fool to yur'e snorin'—by [illegible] shus! If I sleep in this yere coop to-night, [illegible] my pictur!' he added—and in spite of all the Cap[illegible] tain's assurances, he went up upon deck, where he lay till morning.

At daylight he landed—and, as he parted with the Captain, he declared that he had 'heern powerful thunder in his time, but that chap's snoring [illegible] all the high pressures he ever heard—jest as open as open and shet!'

Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1846.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

A FACT.—A colored man in Virginia approached the owner of a certain lady of color, and made ing his polite bow, said:

'Your servant massa; I should like to marry that colored gall Harriet of yourn if you have no subjections.'

The matter rather started the master, who said 'You want to do what, Sambo?'

'To marry, sir: jest to marry your Harriet, sir, if you have no subjections.'

'Well, I dont know whether I can consent, Sambo; but I'll consider the case.'

'That's right massa, berry right to consider of matter—for I look at it as one of great 'portance—so I'll see you again, 'bout it, massa.'

The master considered and consented.

'And so you have no subjections, massa?'

'No, none, Sambo.'

'*Well, now, aint that fus rate?* HARRIET AM MINE! Good mornin' massa.'

'Good morning Sambo.'

A CANNY SCOTCHMAN.—A young lady with a zealous non-intrusionist, and an active canvass for bawbees and bodies in support of the Free Presbyterian Church, called the other day upon a poor man in the links of Kirkaldy, to solicit a mite: and, after in vain trying [illegible] to find some means by which he might [illegible] a week, to be given for the [illegible] matter, who was about to be [illegible] the wife [illegible] shave?'

'Do you shave yourself?'

'No, madam.'

'How much does your [illegible]

'Twa pence a [illegible]

[illegible] you would [illegible] give to the [illegible]

'Deed, [illegible] you what I'll do; if your mi[illegible] shave me, I'll give him the tippence.'

PRESSURE OF THE SEA.

If a piece of wood which floats on the water is forced down to a great depth in the sea, the pressure of the surrounding liquid will be forced into the pores of the wood, and so increase its weight that it will no longer be capable of floating or rising to the surface. Hence the timber of ships, which have foundered in the deep part of the ocean, never rise again to the surface like those which have sunk near the shore. A diver may, with impunity, plunge to certain depths of the sea, but there is a limit beyond which he cannot live under the pressure to which he is subject. For the same reason it is probable that there is a depth beyond which no fishes cannot live. They have according to Jos[illegible] been caught in a depth at which they must have sustained a pressure of eighty tons to each square foot of the surface of their bodies.

THE EARTH.

The surface of the earth is 196,866 square miles and its solidity 157,726,934,416 cubic miles. Not more than one-fifth of the whole earth is habitable by man. The mean depth of the ocean is about three miles, and the mean height of mountains above the level of the ocean is one and three fourth miles. Distribute this land over the bottom of the ocean and the waters would cover the whole face of the earth. The mean annual temperature of the earth is fifty degrees.

NOT PARTICULAR.

A chap from the country, stopping at one of the hotels, being asked by the waiter whether he would have green or black tea replied, "he didn't care what *color* it was, so it had plenty of sweetnin' in it."

A GOOD JOKE.—A well known physician in town is very much annoyed by an old lady who is always sure to accost him in the street, for the purpose of telling over her ailment. Once she met him in Broadway, and he was in a very great hurry. "Ah! I see you are quite feeble," said the doctor; "stick your eyes and show me your tongue." She obeyed, and the doctor quietly moving off, left her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.—*N. Y. Paper.*

It is seldom that an apprentice who makes his master's interest his own, does not receive a reward by kindness and favors while an apprentice; and in after life he is quite sure to be prosperous in business and a respected and useful man.

MAKE IT LIGHT.—An attorney, about to finish a bill of costs, was requested by his client, a baker, "to make it as light as possible."

"Ah," replied the attorney, "that's what you say to your foreman, but it's not the way I make my bread."

THE FEMALE EYE.—It glares, invites, defies, denies, consents. It has the glance of love, the flash of rage, the sparkling of hope, the fire of jealousy, and the lustre of pleasure.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The *Hibernia* arrived at Boston on Saturday, after a passage of three days and eighteen hours. The evening editions of the New York papers of Saturday, furnished by telegraph a compend of her news, which is of much interest commercially, and not devoid of political interest. Spain seems about to give occasion for another quarrel between England and France. We quote from the *Journal of Commerce*:

BOSTON, Oct. 3d, 1846.

By the mail steamer Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, which arrived here this forenoon from Liverpool, making the passage in thirteen days and eighteen hours, we have advices from Liverpool to the 19th September, London 18th, Paris 16th, Dublin 17th, and Havre 17th.

Well founded apprehensions of a failure in the American Cotton crop have caused an increased demand for the staple in Liverpool, and prices have accordingly advanced a farthing per pound.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the people of Spain have manifested so much hostility to the marriage of the Queen of Spain's sister, to Louis Phillippe's youngest son, that the celebration of the nuptials has been postponed for the present, if not forever. The immediate consequence is a tremendous war of words between England, France and Spain. The remote consequence will probably be the destruction of the entente cordiale, which has so long existed between the courts of St. James and St. Cloud.

The total failure of the potato crop appears to be a sad reality. Every where in Ireland, and in the greater part of the British Island, the vegetable has turned into putrid matter, which even the hogs will not devour. From the continent of Europe, including Russia, we have dismal accounts of the progress of the blight. The use of the potatoe as an article of food is now almost abandoned.

At the latest date, 18th September, American flour was selling at twenty nine shillings to thirty shillings per barrel, duty paid at Liverpool. The price in bond was twenty seven shillings and sixpence.

Indian corn was quoted three shillings the quarter higher; and sold at forty shillings for yellow and forty seven shillings for white.

The Bank of England has declared a semi-annual dividend, 3½ per cent.

The Gazette De Cologne says it has been announced for some time that a measure will shortly appear prohibiting the exportation of Corn from the territory of France.

The King of Denmark has received letters from the Emperor of Russia, in which the Czar signifies that he is ready not only to renounce his pretensions to eventual succession to the Grand Dukedom but even to induce the Grand Duke of Oldenburg to withdraw his protest, on condition that the King of Denmark will, with promptitude and energy, oppose all revolutionary proceedings in the Dutch Duchies, both now and hereafter.

A number of tried friends of commercial free dom, entertained Mr. Brown, Esq, a few days ago, at Warrington, England, in celebration of his return as representative of South Lancashire and the ordinance principles.

The King of Sweden signed an ordinance abolishing all games of chance at the watering places, Ramloes. Scania the only places in Sweden, where gambling was allowed.

Accounts from Paris, dated 17th September, announce that a despatch had been received conveying the intelligence that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, had made his escape, and will probably proceed to Spain.

In the affairs of Spain, the escape of Don Carlos from his imprisonment is likely just now to have important influence.

IRELAND.—The rupture amongst the repealers is daily manifesting its consequences in Belfast.

A day or two back a meeting was called of the physical and moral force men, when the former achieved a decided triumph and left the adherents of Mr. O Connell in a minority.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 17.

The news of the closing proceedings in Congress, with Mr Polk's proposition of peace to Mexico, gave rise to considerable comment in the Parisian journals.

The Journal des Debats, the Government organ, contented itself with remarking that, without doubt, the new aspect given to the policy of the U. States toward Mexico must be ascribed to offers of mediation made by England.

SPAIN.—A rumor of a Carlist rising in Catalonia, turns out to be not unfounded.

Letters from Barcelona, dated the 4th, assert that a band of from 300 to 400 men, under the command of a person of the name of Pielot, has made its appearance in the plain of Larrangeena.

Pielot was, during the civil war; at the head of a division in the Carlist army, and the commandant of Sarragossa.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 13.—The prevailing sickness is rather increasing than diminishing, probably in consequence of the return of hot weather.

MARKETS.

The advices per the Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 13th Sept. and were delivered early on the following morning.

No sooner had the contents become known than the Cotton market underwent a great change.—Speculators commenced to operate to an unusual degree.

The trade dreading the realization of the unfavorable conjectures respecting the forth coming crop, which the letters and newspapers account from the United States had ventured to send forth, were induced to add to their stocks.

In England the proverbial fickleness of the climate has sustained its old character, in baffling speculation. The yield of wheat is better this year in the southern, and worse in the northern parts of the kingdom. Upon the whole the yield is hardly better in 184 than in the previous year.

The English markets for foreign and colonial produce have lately assumed a more animated and healthy appearance.

The Liverpool Cotton market from day to day since the 14th has continued active and spirited, and and sales of the six days may be quoted about 43,000 bales, with advance of ⅛d lb. Prices of American descriptions being fully maintained, the market for other descriptions has experienced a rise. Holders have been enabled to obtain former rates, but lower descriptions, which are plentiful, have receded in value.

The sales of Cotton in Liverpool on the 14th September were [illegible] amounting to no less than 20,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 American. For all descriptions of American below 5d per lb., an advance of one farthing per lb., was readily paid. Other descriptions were ½ cent higher.

At Liverpool foreign and colonial produce sells better by private treaty. A good deal of business has been done, and as holders refrain from pressing, the market prices, if not absolutely higher, may be said to be firmer. The healthy state of trade, and full employment to the working classes, are amongst the causes which have led to this result.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

From the N. O. Delta.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES L. DAY.

THREE BATTLES—MONTEREY TAKEN!

The steamship James L Day, Capt. Wood, arrived at a late hour last night, from Brazos St Jago, which place she left on the 30th ult. Our letters by her have not come to hand. To the kindness of the officers of the Day, we are indebted for the following:

There were 3 severe battles fought on the 21st, 22d, and 23d ult; between the Americans and the Mexicans before Monterey. Five hundred Americans said to have been killed and wounded, among whom are many brave and gallant officers. The loss of the Mexicans is not known. It is greater, it is supposed, than that of the Americans. The enemy prayed for an armistice of eight weeks, but it is not known whether it will be granted. Gen. Ampudia sent in a request by Col. Morino, Adjutant General of the Mexican army, for leave to evacuate the town. Gen. Taylor granted him seven days.

We give below a copy of a letter written at Monterey by R. Garland, to his friend, David Perkins, at Fort Polk. The contents we are assured, may be relied on as correct:

MONTEREY, Sept. 24th, 1846.

My Dear Sir—On the 21st, 22d and 23d inst., there was some hard fighting here, and many poor fellows have suffered by it, but I think it may be said with safety that Gen. Taylor has the town in his power. The place was much more strongly fortified than General Taylor had an idea of, and the Mexicans defended their works with skill and determination. This morning, Colonel Morino, Adjutant General of the Mexican Army, came into camp with a proposition from General Ampudia to evacuate the town, and his army to march into the interior.

This Gen. Taylor declined, and insisted upon Ampudia and his army becoming prisoners of war, the men to be disbanded, with a stipulation not to take up arms against us during the war—the General and his officers to remain in custody until disposed of by our Government. The parties have been negotiating all day. If they do not agree there will be some more fighting, but the place can not hold out long. Although we carried the place and won the victory, yet it has cost us dear. The carnage on our side is great, probably more so than that of the Mexicans. But this we do not know, as they fought under cover all the time. Gen Worth has distinguished himself as a gallant soldier and a skilful commander.

Gen. T. gave him a fair chance, and he has nobly availed himself of it. His division, with Hay's regiment of Texans, have gained more ground, and carried more points, than all the rest of the army, and with very little loss. Up to yesterday at 9 A. M, it had 5 killed and 25 wounded. The whole loss on our side cannot be much less than 500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. I have no time to send you the details of the different actions. We hope to be in town to morrow. Yours truly,

R. GARLAND.

Sept. 25,—The enemy have agreed to give up the town, I am not positive as to the terms, but if they be as rumored, we gain but little by them. It is certain Gen. Taylor has receded from his first ground and granted all the enemy asked. R. G.

Another account states, that Gen. Taylor's Army arrived before Monterey on the 19th, and found the enemy occupying the place in force. Our army commenced the attack on the 21st and continued for three days. On the morning of the 24th Gen. Ampudia offered to capitulate, which was granted by Gen. Taylor.

Seven days were allowed to the Mexicans to evacuate and an armistice of eight weeks. The troops of neither army are to pass a line running from the Rinconado through Linares and San Fernando.

Gen. Ampudia acknowledged 7 000 as the number of his troops but it probably amounted to fully 11,000.

Our loss is severe. The 1st. 3d and 4th Infantry suffered, with the Tennessee Volunteers on the 21st under the eye of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Taylor escaped unhurt, but was greatly exposed, his horse was wounded.

Our killed and wounded will amount to 500.

Gen. Worth with his battalion and Hay's command had an action some distance this side of Monterey, with a considerable Mexican force and dispersed them in a short time. Col Hays killed a lieutenant colonel of the Mexican army single-handed.

How many were killed or wounded in this action I did not learn.

Some Volunteers on their way from Mier to join the army, were attacked by a large body of Mexican troops, and killed and shockingly mutilated.

Q.

STILL LATER!

CAMP BEFORE MONTEREY Sept 19, 1846.

Gentlemen—This has been a day of excitement and interest to our isolated little army. The Gen. left the Camp San Francisco this morning at sunrise, and by 8 o'clock the whole column was in motion, the Texan Rangers, and Col May with a squadron of dragoons, in advance. The men started off briskly, and the road was fine. After two hours march a bridge was found broken up by the Mexicans. A corn field near at hand afforded materials for filling up the place, and the Army proceeded over the first corn stalk bridge I ever heard of. When within four or five miles of the city we heard a brisk cannonading. Some of the men had just previous to this began to lag, some suffering from blistered feet, and others from the intensity of the heat, but no sooner did the sound of cannon reach their ears, than they straightened themselves up and pressed forward with an eagerness which showed that their sufferings were all forgotten. Capt. Scott (the veritable,) or now Major Scott, who commands the 5th Infantry, marched immediately before us, and the moment the brave old soldier heard the enemy's cannon, he drove his spurs into his horse and pranced about his regiment as if he would give a liberal portion of his life to be at Monterey. Capt. Miles, commander of the 7th Infantry, by whose side I was riding at the moment, likewise rose in his stirrups, with his keen black eyes sparkling, and his nostrils slightly dilated, and gave orders to his regiment to close up, but his orders were useless, for the noble fellows were already pressing upon the staff, to the very rumps of the horses. Again, again and again, noise of the twelve pounders reverberated through the lofty mountains which rose before us and upon each side, [I will describe this [illegible] sed hurra ran through the line. The officers ran their eyes over their commands with looks of pride and confidence, and the men returned the glance, as if to say, "we are ready," and pressed on still more eagerly. I rode out of the column and fell back to look at the Louisiana boys. Every eye among them was bright with eager excitement. Captain Blanchard and Lieuts. Tenbrink and the two brothers Nicholls, wore a peculiar smile on their countenances, an expression that I never shall forget. I translated its meaning thus: "Now we are about to be rewarded for all our sacrifices and toils, and we will show old Louisiana that we can represent her worthily, though our numbers are small."

On reaching the place of encampment we came up with Gen. Worth, sitting on his horse in beautiful style. A handsomer officer than he appeared then, I never saw. Every one marked the change that had suddenly come over him. From the somewhat dejected air and saddened countenance that he is said to have worn of late, Richard was himself again—and the gallant soldier, forgetting all his cares, now appeared before us, the personification of an accomplished military chieftain. His hand some face was lighted up with a proud, but affable smile, as he motioned gracefully to his officers, pointing out to them the direction they were to take with their respective commands, and not a man who saw him, but what would at that moment have followed to the cannon's mouth.

Such is the feeling manifested by the whole army, which renders this body of men invincible.

This evening the enemy's batteries have been opened again upon a reconnoitering party of ours. Generals Taylor, Twiggs, Worth and others have been out, looking at their works. H.

BISHOP'S PALACE, MONTEREY, MEXICO, September 24.

Gentlemen,—This is the fourth day since the battle of Monterey commenced. On the 20th, at noon, Gen. Worth marched from the camp east of the town in the direction of the heights west of the town. M'Cullough's and Gillespie's companies of Rangers forming the reconnoitering party. At night the division bivouacked almost within range of the guns stationed upon the highest point of the hill, on which the Bishop's Palace is situated. At daylight on the 21st, the column was again in motion, in a few moments were turning the point of a ridge which protruded out towards the enemy's guns, bringing us as near to them as their gunners could desire. They immediately opened upon the column with a howitzer and 12 pounder, firing shell and round shot as fast as they could discharge their pieces. The road now wound in towards a gorge, but not far enough to be out of range of their guns, which still played upon us. Another ridge lay about three-fourths of a mile beyond the first, around the termination of which the road wound, bringing it under the lofty summit of a height which rises between Palace Hill and the mountains, which arise over us on the west. When the head of the column approached this ridge, a body of Mexican cavalry came dashing around the point to charge upon our advance. Capt. Gillespie immediately ordered his men to dismount and place themselves in ambush. The enemy evidently did not perceive this manœuvre, but the moment they came up, the Texans opened on them a most effective fire, unsaddling a number of them. M'Culloch's company now dashed into them—Capt. C. F. Smith's company and Captain Scott's company of Artillery, (acting as Infantry,) and Lieut. Longstreet's company of the same regiment, likewise charged upon the enemy. The Texan horsemen were soon engaged with them in a sort of hand to hand skirmish, in which a number of the enemy fell, and one Texan was killed and two wounded. Capt Duncan now opened upon them with his battery of Light Artillery, pouring a few discharge of grape among them, and scattering them like chaff. Several men and horses fell under this destructive fire. I saw one horse and rider bound some feet into the air and both fell dead and tumbled down the steep.

The foot companies above named then rushed up the steep and fired over the ridge at the retreating enemy, a considerable body of whom were concealed from our view, around the point of the hill. About thirty of the enemy were killed in this skirmish, and among them a captain, who, with two or three others, fell in the road. The captain was wounded in three places, the last shot hitting him in the forehead. He fought gallantly to the last, and I am sorry that I cannot learn his name. The light batteries, one of which is commanded by Lieut. Mackall, were now drawn up, on the slope of the ridge, and the howitzers opened upon the height of Palace Hill. A few shells only were thrown, before the enemy commenced firing with a nine-pounder from the height immediately over the right of the column, aiming at Duncan's batteries. The several regiments took positions, and a few more shells were thrown towards Palace Hill, but did no execution. The nine pounder continued to throw its shot, with great precision, at our batteries, one ball falling directly in the midst of the pieces, but fortunately hitting neither men or guns. Finding his batteries thus exposed, and unable to effect anything, Col Duncan removed his command to a ranche about half a mile further up the Saltillo road, where Gen. Worth took up his position, after ordering the foot regiments to form along the fence, near the point of the ridge. The Artillery Battalion, 3th, 7th and 8th Infantry, and the Louisiana Volunteers remained in this position about two hours, directly under the fire of the enemy's guns (now two.) The balls fell directly in their midst all this time, without wounding a man! To begin with, the Mexicans manage their artillery in battery as well as the Americans do—this I believe is now conceded by every officer.

At half past 10, the column moved towards the General's position. At this time, Captain M'Kavett, of the 8th Infantry was shot through the heart by a nine pound ball and a private of the 5th Infantry was so severely wounded in the thigh, that he died the next morning. About fifty Mexicans now appeared upon the hill side, over the moving column, and fired at our troops some hundred musket shot, without doing any harm. The Division deployed into the positions pointed out, and remained an hour or two, when Capt. C. F. Smith, of the Artillery Battalion, with two companies (his own and Capt. Scott's) and four companies Texan Rangers on foot, were ordered to storm the second height! This the gallant officer cheerfully undertook, and was followed with enthusiasm by the officers and men of his command. It was considered on all sides to be a most dangerous undertaking, and this party was considered most emphatically a forlorn hope. That the height would be taken, no one doubted, but that many brave fellows would fall in the attempt, seemed inevitable. The distance to be climbed after reaching the foot of the hill, was about a quarter of a mile; a part of the way was almost perpendicular and through thorn bushes and over sharp pointed rocks and loose sliding stones.

The 7th Infantry, commanded by Capt. Miles, was ordered to Capt. Smith's party, and, by marching directly to the foot of the height, arrived before Captain Smith, who had been ordered to take a circuitous route. Capt. Miles sent up to Lieut. Gantt with a detachment of men upon the hill side, to divert the attention [illegible] Smith's command, which could not yet be seen.—The 7th had already sustained a heavy fire of grape and round shot, as they forded the San Juan, which winds around the foot of the height, which fell like a shower of hail in their ranks, without killing a man. Lieut. Gantt's party were greeted with grape and round shot, which cut the shrubs and tore up the loose stones in the ranks without killing any one; but the gallant young officer came within an inch of being killed by a cannon ball, which raked down the steep and filled his face with fragments of rock, dust and gravel. This fire was accompanied by a constant discharge of musketry, the enemy covering the upper part of the hill side, but the detachment continued to move up, driving the Mexicans back, until they were recalled. Capt Smith's party now arrived and moved up the hill, the Rangers in advance, and did not halt for an instant until the Mexicans were driven from the summit. While this was going on, Col. Persifor F. Smith, who commanded the 5th and 7th Infantry—the 5th with Blanchard's Lousiana boys, under Maj. Martin Scott, had been ordered to support the whole—gave orders for these commands to pass around on each side and storm the fort which was situated about half a mile back of the summit on the same ridge and commanded Bishop's Palace. Such a foot race as now ensued has seldom if ever been seen; the Louisiana boys making the tallest kind of strides to be in with the foremost. Capt. Smith had the gun which he took upon the height, run down toward the breastworks and fired into it. Then came Col. P. F. Smith's men with a perfect rush, firing and cheering—the 5th and 7th and Louisianians reaching the ridge above nearly at the same time. The Mexicans fired at them with grape, but it did not save them, or cause an instant's hesitation in our ranks. Our men run and fired, and cheered, until they reached the work, the foremost entering at one end, while the Mexicans, about 1000 in number, left the other in retreat.

The colors of the 5th Infantry were instantly raised and scarcely were they up before those of the 7th were alongside. The three commands entered the fort together, so close was the race—the 5th, however, getting an advance in first. J. W. Miller, of Blanchard's company, was among the first four or five who entered. The three companies may be said to have come out even in the race, for the 7th was not five seconds behind. In less than five minutes the gun found in the fort was thundering away at the Bishop's Palace. More ammunition was found than our troops will use with the three guns that were captured. One of the guns was found concealed. They are nine-pound brass pieces. Several mules and half a dozen beautiful tents were likewise captured. Killed, none. Wounded, in 7th Infantry, Lieut. Potter, bullet through the calf of the leg; Orderly Sergeant Herdle, of K. company; Corporal S. P. Oakley, severely in the thigh. Oakley is from New York city, and a very intelligent, well educated man as well as a good soldier. Private White—the same who captured the Mexican's officer's trunk at Marin, and who received it and its contents from Gen Taylor—wounded in the head. Fifth Infantry, killed, none; wounded, Lieut. Rossell, in the arm; Sergeant Major Brand, badly, in the mouth, with musket ball; privates McManus and Grubb, slightly wounded; Sergeant Uptegraph, color bearer distinguished himself by his gallantry.

Thus was this brilliant *coup de main* made almost without bloodshed. I have not time now to give the particulars of this glorious affair. Capt. C. F. Smith was in the advance, with McCall, at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, and is one of the most gallant and accomplished officers in the Army—so say all his fellow officers whom I have heard speak of him. Col. P. F. Smith—General Smith of Louisiana—distinguished himself on that occasion, as did Major Scott and Capt. Miles, and, in truth, every officer and man did his duty nobly.

The gallant conduct of Captain Blanchard and Lieuts. Tenbrick, and the two brothers Nichols, is praised by all the officers who were there. In truth the Louisiana boys have fought every day for four days, and I assure you, as Gen. Worth's report will bear me out in saying, and as every officer in the 2d Division will testify, that this corps has distinguished itself on every occasion where they have been called on. The sons of Judge Nichols, of Donaldsonville, have stood fire for four or five hours at a time, driving the enemy—under their battery—from bush to bush, and rock to rock, and at last were among the foremost to rush into the Bishop's Palace and take it by storm. Capt. Blanchard and his company have already made a reputation that will not soon be forgotten. S. G. Allen, private of this company was mortally wounded in this fight, and died next morning. Captain Smith had no one killed or wounded in his party of regulars—two Texans were wounded, viz: Wm. Carley and B. Keese. H.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, Sept. 25, 1846.

Gentlemen: Major Mansfield of the Engineers, reconnoitred the enemy's works on the night of the 19th, but could obtain no very accurate information, although he approached very near to some of them on the heights. On the 20th, Lieut. Scarritt and Lieut. Pope were sent out to reconnoitre the works; Scarritt on the right and Pope on the left of the town. The latter approached and discovered the position of the battery on the extreme left, and was exposed to a fire of cannon and musketry from Lancers, from which, after finishing his observations, he retired in safety. On the night of the 20th, the mortar and howitzer batteries were placed in a position to play on the strong holds around the citadel. The action commenced on the morning of the 21st, by the opening of these two batteries. Col. Garland's Brigade were ordered to move to the left, for the purpose of storming the battery discovered by Lieut. Pope the day before, and to occupy if possible, the lower part of the city. Maj. Mansfield, Capt. Williams, and Lieut. Pope were ordered in advance to select the most available point of attack, and to direct the movement of the column upon it. Three companies were thrown forward as skirmishers and advanced rapidly towards the wood, followed by the Brigade in line of battle, under a cross fire of artillery from the citadel and fort, and a heavy fire of musketry. The column charged in a street about 200 yards to the right of the battery, passed the works entirely, and effected an entrance to the town. After advancing rapidly about 400 yards beyond the battery, they came immediately in front of a masked battery of artillery and musketry, which swept the street completely by its range. The barricades of the streets, at sixty yards distance from the head of the column, were lined with Mexican troops, who entirely covered themselves, opened a murderous discharge of grape and musketry upon the advancing column. Every house in the street was pierced for musketry, and enfiladed the street in every direction. Under this fire, the following officers were killed or mortally wounded:—Maj. Barbour, 3d Infantry, by grape shot in the abdomen; Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer, shot through the body by musket ball, fell in the street, and was dragged into the doorway of a house by Lt. Pope, amidst a shower of balls that covered him with dust. The gallantry of this young officer, now in his first battle, is spoken of [illegible] admiration by the army. Capt. Williams died the next day, and was buried [illegible] by the Mexican troops into whose hands he had fallen. Lieut. Terrett, 1st Infantry, shot through the body, died the next day.

It being impossible in the opinion of the Engineer Officers to effect anything in attacking the barricades in front, the columns moved rapidly up a street to the right, with the intention of turning them. Being reinforced by the Ohio regiment, a second charge was made, under the direction of Gen. Butler, which owing to the tremendous fire of musketry and grape from the barricades and stone houses, likewise proved ineffectual. The troops were then ordered by Gen. Taylor to retire in good order, and get under cover from the enemy's fire, which order was handsomely executed.

During the engagements in town of Gen. Hand's Brigade, the forts that were passed on the left in entering the town, were gallantly carried by the Tennessee and Mississippi regiments—the first commanded by Col. Campbell, and the [illegible] nd by Col. Davis. Lieut. M'Clung, of the Mississippi regiment, was dangerously wounded. The regiments sustained a great loss, of killed and wounded, but I cannot, in the short time left me, ascertain the names or number of those who fell. Capt. Bragg's battery of Light Artillery was brought into action, but as it was impossible to use it effectively, it was withdrawn. Several pieces of artillery were captured. The forts that were taken, were occupied by Ridgely's Light Artillery company, who turned the captured pieces against the Mexican works, and the cannonade was kept up the rest of the day. There was many skirmishes, and gallant deeds, &c., &c., which I will mention at a future time.

On the night of the 22d the enemy abandoned the two works which had proved so destructive to the 3d and 4th Infantry, and they were occupied early next morning by the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, under Gen. Quitman. About 9 o'clock same morning, these two regiments advanced on the town, and a sharp engagement commenced. These regiments were supported by a body of Texan Rangers, (dismounted for the occasion,) under Gen. Henderson, and by the 3d regiment of Infantry. The fight was kept up until 4 o'clock P. M., during which time our troops drove the enemy from house to house, almost to the main plaza.—The loss of life on our side was not severe during this day. On the morning of the 24th a flag of truce was sent in, which resulted in the capitulation of the town.

P. S. Our killed and wounded in taking Monterey, amounted to about five hundred, nearly three hundred killed. Some time will elapse before the number will be known accurately, but it is well known that few prisoners were taken by the Mexicans.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, Friday, October 16, 1846.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The Farmers of Mecklenburg and adjoining Counties, are earnestly invited and requested to attend a public meeting, *in Charlotte*, on TUESDAY of October Court, at 11 o'clock, to consult upon the construction of a Rail Road from Charlotte to Camden, S. C. The meeting will be addressed by Col. W. J. Alexander, James W. Osborne, and other distinguished gentlemen.

MANY CITIZENS.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

We give all the details received from the Army, and the glorious victory at Monterey will fill all hearts with joy. Such battles, and such a victory are unparralleled in the annals of warfare. Truly has our little army covered itself with glory. We shall have more accurate details of the battles for our next paper.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

By request, we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Miss CHAMBERLAIN's Female School, soon to commence its session at the residence of Isaac S. Alexander, Esq., in this vicinity. The location of this school is very healthy, and the reputation of Miss Chamberlain as an Instructress is of the highest order. We understand it is designed to board the pupils in the family of Mr. Alexander, whose lady we know, and can recommend, as eminently qualified for such a trust.

TO BE LIBERAL *is to* BE RICH.

It is unquestionably the fact, that at the present day, to succeed in any business enterprize, the countenance and aid of the public press must be secured, in some way or other. To advertise, simply, in the papers one's business, goods and wares, &c., is very commendable—it is certainly the duty, as well as the *interest* of every merchant in business man in the community. But something further is necessary. A short *editorial* paragraph, commending the advertiser and his wares, is of more value than twenty advertisements. Many business men have learned this secret: and hence we see them presenting editors with the most choice articles as specimens of their stock—a fine hat; a valuable book; a suit of superb cloth; a pair of boots; a basket of the choicest wines or fruits, &c.—or, they take him through their establishment, and show all their fine things to him, and request him as a favor, to select for his wife (bachelor editors are not worth notice,) the choicest present he can cast his eyes upon. This is true wisdom, and is the surest road to wealth.

But it seems that the only one of our merchants who has learned this secret, is our friend and DAVID PARKS, Esq. Last year, he presented us with a fine hat, and received an editorial commendation that was worth to him thousands of dollars. This year he has again a splendid stock of goods. He "took us through" the other day and showed us the fine articles of ladies wear, and—*that was all.* But we suppose he was fearful if he offered us another present, we might think he was attempting to bribe a brother Democrat. However, the [illegible] knows how to do up things; and those who want bargains, should give him a call.

Gov. WRIGHT and Lieut. Governor GARDNER, have been nominated for re-election by a recent Democratic State Convention in New York.

The Whig nominee, *John Young*, [illegible] an out-and-out Anti-Rebter. Hurra for "law and order" whigs!

☞ The precise majority of Graham over Shepard, is 7,859. We will publish the official vote in each County, so soon as the list appears in the Raleigh papers.

☞ The last Charleston Mercury states, that the news from the Army, (the battle of Monterey) filled that city with joy.

SANTA FE TAKEN!

Gen. Kearney, with the Army of the West, has achieved another glorious victory, in having conquered the whole of New Mexico and taken the Capitol, Santa Fe, without firing a gun or shedding a drop of blood. In the short space of fifty days. Gen. Kearney travelled over 900 miles with his army, through a desert country, among wild savage tribes and through the enemy's country, and took their capitol without opposition! Gov. Armijo had collected 7,000 troops, and planted his cannon at a narrow gorge in the mountain, a day's march from Santa Fe, to give Gen. K. battle; but two days before the General got there, the men and their commander all took to their heels, the Governor with three hundred dragoons making his way to Chihuahua, 700 miles distant. On taking possession of the country, Gen. Kearney issued the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION

To the inhabitants of New Mexico, by Brigadier General S. W. Kearney, commanding the troops of the United States in the same.

As by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the U. States, and as the undersigned at the head of his troops on the 18th instant, took possession of Santa Fe, the capitol of the Department of New Mexico; he now announces his intention to hold the department, with its original boundaries, (on both sides of the Del Norte,) as a part of the United States, and under the name of "the territory of New Mexico."

The undersigned has come to New Mexico with a strong military force, and an equally strong one is following close in his rear. He has more troops than necessary to put down any opposition that can possibly be brought against him, and therefore it would be but folly or madness for any dissatisfied or discontented persons to think of resisting him. The undersigned has instructions from his government to respect the religious institutions of New Mexico—to protect the property of the church—to cause the worship of those belonging to it to be undisturbed, and their religious rights in the amplest manner preserved to them; also to protect the persons and property of all quiet and peaceable inhabitants within its boundaries, against their enemies, the Eutaws, the Navajoes and others, and when he assures all that it will be his pleasure, as well as his duty to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them to exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, and in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws; and he requires of those who have left their homes, and taken up arms against the troops of the United States, to return *forthwith* to them, or else they will be considered as enemies and traiters, subjecting their persons to punishment, and their property to seizure and confiscation for the benefit of the public treasury.

It is the wish and intention of the United States to provide for New Mexico, a free government, with the least possible delay, similar to those in the U. States; and the people of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the right of freemen in electing their own representatives to the territorial legislature. But, until this can be done, the laws hitherto in existence will be continued until changed or modified by competent authority—and those persons having offices will continue in the same for the present, provided they will consider themselves good citizens, and willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The undersigned hereby absolves all persons residing within the boundaries of New Mexico from any further allegiance to the republic of Mexico, and hereby claims them as citizens of the United States. Those who remain quiet and peaceable will be considered good citizens and receive protection—those who are found in arms, or instigating others against the United States will be considered as traitors, and treated accordingly.

Don Manuel Armijo, the late governor of this department has fled from it—the undersigned has taken possession of it, without firing a gun, or spilling a single drop of blood, in which he most truly rejoices, and for the present will be considered as governor of the territory.

Given at Santa Fe, the capital of the territory of New Mexico, the 22d day of August, 1846, and in the 71st year of the independence of the U. States.

S. W. KEARNEY.
Brig. Gen'l, U. S. A.

By the Governor.

ELECTIONS.

The only returns we have from the Georgia Congressional elections, are—that the Hon. HOWELL COBB, that able Democrat, is elected in the Dahlonega District, by near 1,000 votes over his Federal opponent, Gen. Cleaveland,—and that *King*, Fed., has a small majority over Cohen, Dem., in Chatham County.

From Maryland the returns show that the State, as usual, is federal to the core. In Baltimore city, owing to the apathy of the Democrats, the Whigs elected the Senator by one vote, and two Federal and two Democratic Delegates are elected.

We have long been of the opinion that Maryland is fast becoming an abolition, federal State, after the pattern of Massachusetts.

RE DISTRICTING THE STATE.

From the signs around us, there can be no doubt that the decree has gone forth from those who control the Federal party in this State, that the Federal majority in the next Legislature must commit the outrage of re-districting the State for Congress. Every Federal paper in the State advocates the measure, save two, and they, from at first being violently opposed, are now coming into the measure, and by the time the Legislature meets, will be for it as strong as is the organ, the *Register*.

For this premeditated violation of law and time-honored usage, the Federalists assign these reasons: *First*, that in laying off the Congressional Districts in 1842, the Democratic Legislature "*gerrymandered*" the State, or so arranged the Districts as to give their own party an undue number of members. *Second*, That the Democrats will be split up in the next Presidential contest, and run several candidates, thus throwing the election into the House of Representatives; and as North Carolina is a Federal State, the District should be so arranged that a majority of our Delegation in Congress would be Federalists, and thus cast her vote for a Federalist for President.

These are the grounds assigned for the proposed change. The first is easily shown to be unfounded. The second is based upon questionable grounds, is perfectly untenable, and if true to its full extent, is not of a character to justify the repeal of a solemn law and the violation of a custom held sacred since the foundation of the government.

But the true reason for this crusade against the constitution and laws, is to be found elsewhere, and serve their country, to get into Congress. Look at the list! There is Stanly, Rayner, Badger, Mangum, Morehead, Cameron, Toomer, Gov. Graham, Osborne, Clingman, and various others. The *Register* at Raleigh, is for Mangum and Stanly, or if Mangum will consent to be Vice President of the United States in 1848, and will *decline* the Senatorship, it is for Morehead and Stanly. The *Star* is for Osborne and Badger. The Editor of the *Observer*, who "has just returned from the North," is for Mangum being Vice President anyhow, and electing the Senators from among Morehead, Toomer, Gov. Graham and Badger—the latter, he says must be one, at any rate, and that the choice must be from among the "old men of merit," letting the young champions stand aside. A communication is sent from the mountains to the *Register*, advocating Clingman as the greatest man in the State. The Register thought so, too, once; but it refused to publish the communication, and it appears with indignant comments in the last Federal paper at Asheville. Thus beset on all sides by hungry expectants and bitter jealousies, the leaders have, after due consultation, fallen upon a plan to escape the storm. It is to re-district the State.

Mangum and Badger, or Morehead and Badger, will be elected Senators. Stanly, (who boasted when his District was made in 1842, that he could easily carry it against Arrington, but was badly beaten) will have a District made to suit him. Rayner, (whose District when made in 1842 contained a Whig majority of 860, but which the gallant BIGGS carried last year against the strongest Whig in it,) will have his District remodelled so he can get back to Congress. Clingman must be taken out from under the ponderous weight of the Graham influence in the mountains, so that he can get a Congressional sop, and go back to join his Abolition associates on the floor of the House of Representatives. And as Davy Reid can't be beaten by fair means, a little legislative aid must be afforded to Col. McMillan or Gen. Patterson. How our friend OSBORNE is to be provided for, we cannot see. To help him and Col. Barringer too, *is* out of the question; and without aid of some sort, Col. B. has been elected his last time—starting with a majority, like Rayner, of some 900, he has *increased* it down to 26 fraudulent votes. Whether his federal friends in the Legislature will consider the Colonel *worth* providing for is uncertain; but of one thing we *are* certain, if they do not alter his District, the Democrats will provide for him at the next election.

Here is the true reason of this proposition to redistrict the State—this proposition to violate the Constitution and the law. A host of hungry office-seekers are to be provided for. Let the Federalists in the Legislature dare commit the outrage as they are thus bidden by the leaders, and the days of that unprincipled party will be numbered in North Carolina. Their hypocritical cant about "repudiation" and "law and order," will then be laid bare to a deceived, insulted, and indignant people.

MORE PROPHECIES.

If the Federalists of this country are not an unfortunate party, in all their moves, misfortune never befel any set of men. And it is all the result of their having no *fixed principles* to govern their actions.

When Gen. Jackson killed the monster Bank, these Federal wiseacres sung jeremiads of ruin from one end of the country to the other—utter destruction to the currency and business of all sorts was inevitable. But the currency became sound and good, and business prospered beyond all precedent.

Well, the Democrats wanted to reduce the protective tariff. No, no, said these Federal patriots; you must'nt do that. If England will take off her high duties on our agricultural staples—corn, flour, &c., then we may take down our tariff. Let her buy of us, and then we can buy of her. Otherwise we must keep up our "countervailing (protective) duties," or the country will be *ruined*. At last Free Trade triumphed even *in* old England, and she took off her *duties* on our breadstuffs. What did our Federal Whigs then say? Oh, you must not reduce our tariff;—if you do you will *ruin* the country, by flooding it with British manufactures, thus bringing the labor of our own citizens in competition with the pauper labor of Europe.

But Free Trade triumphed in this country, too; the Tariff was reduced, and at once up goes the cry of "*ruin*" again. Factories and forges were to stop by hundreds;—wages were to be reduced and factory hands and workmen turned off to starve by thousands. These were the prophecies of our Federal Solomons. Sad was their disappointment, however; for prosperity seemed to smile upon all classes and all pursuits at the mere prospective coming in of the reign of Free Trade and low duties.

Here was a dilemma. The Federal croakers of "ruin," were about to lose their occupation. All their prophecies had failed, and the country marched on to prosperity seemingly regardless of their assurances that it was actually *ruined*. In this strait, they had recourse to their old champion, Mr. Clay. A manufacturer of carpets in New Jersey sent him an oil cloth carpet, which was only a decent way of inviting him to write a letter to prove that the Democrats had ruined the country by reducing the Tariff, and thus permiting oil-cloth carpets to come into the country at all from abroad. Away goes Mr. Clay, and after denouncing the repeal of the Tariff, as a measure fraught with incalculable mischief, he proceeds to say:

We agriculturists of the West do not look to the repeal of the British corn laws as a measure likely to benefit us, or to create any increased demand for our products, or to increase the price of agricultural produce in this country. Therefore, he concludes, England will reap all the benefits derivable from a reduction of our Tariff, by flooding our country with her cheap goods, and not taking in exchange any of our productions, but draining the country of its specie. When the manufacturer of oil cloth carpets received this epistle, thinking he [illegible] to its senses, and immortalizing himself, as well as Mr. Clay, he at once sent off the letter for publication, in a Tariff paper.

About the same time, the disconsolate monopolists appealed to Senator Cameron, one of the renegade Senators from Pennsylvania, who acted against [illegible] ducing the Tariff at the late session of Con[illegible] to give them some comfort. Among other [illegible] he prophecied as follows:

"The farmers of the West will soon see that they [illegible] been deceived by the promised British market for their [illegible] cultural products; and that, instead of higher prices [illegible] will find them reduced with the prostration of the home [illegible] ket, hitherto furnished them by the manufactories [illegible] North."

This, too, was sent off to a Tariff paper and [illegible] lished. Well, the ink with which these prop[illegible]ies of Clay and Cameron were printed, was scarcely dry, when the Great Western arrived, bringing news of the immense demand for American breadstuffs in England, and all over Europe, and enormous rise in their price. This rise in prices and increased demand is estimated to have enhanced the value of our agricultural staples over FORTY-TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! The Hibernia comes soon after the Great Western and her news is that prices were still rising as the demand increased.

Poor Clay!—poor Federal whigery! They have tried hard to "ruin" the country. But it will prosper in spite of all their efforts and their prophecies to the contrary. The Democracy have "ruined" the country, by adding to the value of its agricultural products *forty two millions of dollars*.—Let us have more Federal prophecies.

THE PIE-BALD PARTY.

Surely, the honest and conscientious men of the Federal whig party must be ashamed of the company into which their party leaders are thrusting them. They profess to be the peculiar patrons of decency, of learning, of morality and religion—the especial supporters of law and order and constitutional obligations. These are the *professions* to be met with in all their speeches, resolutions and public papers. But do they act consistently with these declarations? We put this question to the honest and candid men of the Whig party, and let a few stubborn facts answer.

The leaders of that party have courted and coalesced with every faction, however desperate and lawless, that has sprung up in the country by which they could hope to weaken the Democratic party, and get into power. What they have done heretofore is matter of history, and need not be specified—what they are now engaged at, should fill with disgust and loathing the bosom of every honest man.

In Pennsylvania and New York, the whigs are courting that desperate faction, stained with blood and crime, the "Native Americans," to gain aid for the coming elections. In New York, the Whig State Convention nominated the leader of the Anti-Renters, for Governor,—*John Young*—the leader of a lawless faction, steeped in deeds of bloodshed and murder. The "Anti-renters," a few days afterwards, held a meeting, and ratified the nomination of the whigs. If men are "to be known by the company they keep," the whigs of N. York are at least accessaries after the fact, to the murders and treason of the Anti-Renters of that State.

But their woolings of dirty and treasonable factions does not stop here. They coalesced with that despicable band of incendiaries, the Abolitionists, at the recent elections in Maine and New Hampshire, and thus defeated the Democracy in those States. And, but a week or two since, a Whig State Convention was held in Massachusetts, in which Whigs and Abolitionists mingled as brethren of the same faith. Resolutions of the most incendiary character, denouncing slavery and slaveholders, in the grossest language were adopted, pledging the Whigs of Massachusetts to oppose the institution of slavery in every possible form, and to resist its extension at all hazards. This Convention nominated for re-election the present whig Governor and Lieutenant Governor—George N. Briggs and John Reid.

Thus, we may find in the Whig ranks—Federalists generally—Native Americans, Anti-Renters, Abolitionists, and the adherents of every wicked faction in the country. The whig may, therefore, truly be called "the pie-bald party."

"STAND FROM UNDER!"

The Fayetteville *Observer*, in struggling for "*reasons*" to justify the contemplated repudiation of the present law fixing the Congressional Districts, thus discourseth:

"Our own State had up to that time (1842,) furnished a remarkable example of generous legislation on the subject. The Districts established in 1812 were permitted to stand unchanged in 1822 and in 1832,—not the slightest alteration being made in them. There was then no aspiring demagogue who would venture to insult the pure public opinion of those periods by going to the Legislature to carve out a District for himself."

Is the *Observer* aware, that in the above it pays a high compliment, doubtless unintentionally, to the Republican party in this State, who had the majority in the Legislature nearly the whole time from 1812 to 1832, and that it furnishes a strong argument against its present piratical scheme of altering the Congressional Districts?

But the *Observer* had best mind, that in aiming arrows at the Democracy, it does not hit some of its own friends. Was there no "aspiring demagogue" of the Federal school in the Legislature of '42, who ventured to "insult pure public opinion" in "carving out a District for himself?" It is well known that the framing of the 2d District was the peculiar handiwork of Col. Barringer himself, and he came home and was elected to Congress from it. The Democrats in all this region opposed the "carving" of this District. But, according to the *Observer*, there was an "aspiring demagogue" in the Legislature, who dared "insult the pure public opinion, by carving out a District for himself." We shall see what sort of "carving" the "demagogues" in the next Legislature will accomplish.

DIED,

At her residence near this village, Mrs. NANCY EMERSON, relict of the late Henry Emerson, (a Revolutionary soldier,) aged 81 years.

Just Received,

A good supply of QUININE and MOFFAT'S PILLS, at

B. OATES', Drug Store.

Oct 16 83 1t

Dentistry.

Dr. E. H. ANDREWS,

HAVING returned to Charlotte, is ready to wait upon his friends. He may be found at his residence on Main-street, a few doors North of Maj. KERR'S Hotel.

We are requested by

a number of the Officers of the Ninth Division of North Carolina Militia, to announce Col. GEO. W. BROWN, of Rockford, Surry County, as a candidate for *Major General*, in place of Gen. DALTON resigned.

Oct 16 83 1t

JUST ARRIVED.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

NEW GOODS

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

DAVID PARKS

IS now receiving his supply of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a very general and complete assortment of the prettiest, best and cheapest Goods ever brought to this market. In his stock will be found a superb selection of all descriptions of Goods for Gentlemen's and Ladies' wear, of the latest styles and patterns:

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES;

FANCY GOODS

OF ALL KINDS;

HATS, BONNETS AND SHOES;

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND

CUTLERY,

NEGRO BLANKETS & SHOES,

A GOOD AND CHEAP ARTICLE.

And, indeed, every article usually called for in this market, all of which he is determined to sell as low as they can be purchased in Charlotte or any of the surrounding towns. Cash purchasers would do well to give him a call as he can, and will for the cash, give them rare bargains.

He also has a large stock of BAGGING and ROPING, which will be sold on very low terms.

Call, see, judge, and buy, if you like my goods and prices. DAVID PARKS.

Oct 13 83 3m*

Valuable Lands

AND RICH GOLD MINES

FOR SALE.

PERSONS desirous of embarking in the Gold Mining business, have now the most favorable opportunity to obtain bargains ever offered in this country. The valuable Mining Lands heretofore in controversy between Davidson and Erwin and Elms, have been settled by compromise, and are now offered for sale on the most accommodating terms. The lands are all in the neighborhood of Charlotte, and are as follows:

The Dunn Mine Tract,

ALEXANDER MINE TRACT,

WILLIAMS MINING TRACT.

And other Tracts, all known to be the richest in this region of country, as they have all been worked, more or less. Undoubted titles can be made, on the payment of a certain portion of the purchase money. Particulars can be ascertained on application to G. W. CALDWELL, in Charlotte.

Oct 16 83 tf

Important Sale.

AS Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late *Charles E. Moss*, deceased, I will sell at auction at the late residence of said deceased, three miles south of Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next, the following property of said Estate, to wit:

THE

Plantation

On which the deceased lived, containing about 428 Acres, and on the tract is a very rich

Gold Mine

Just opened, and from which a large quantity of ore, of the richest character, has been taken, and is now convenient for inspection. It is confidently believed, by good judges that this is one of the most extensive and valuable mines in this country. On the premises, also, is a good dwelling and all necessary outhouses, and the tract comprises a large quantity of capital meadow, in a high state of improvement, and a large quantity of first rate timber land.

—ALSO:—

6 *valuable Negroes,*

Men, Women, and Boys.

One Thousand Bushels of Corn; A quantity of Wheat, Rye and Oats. A large quantity of superior Hay and Fodder and other Roughness. A Buggy and Harness; one Road Waggon and Gears; Horses and Mules; Cows and Hogs; Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms of sale made known on the day. Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

W. W. ELMS, Ex'r.

Oct. 13, 1846.

N. B. Persons indebted to the above estate of C. E. Moss, will find the Books in the hands of Mr. SAMUEL BELK, at the counting-room of Davidson & Spratt, where they are requested to call and settle forthwith; and those having claims against the estate, are required to present them as the law directs, to the undersigned.

W. W. ELMS, Executor.

October 13 83 ts

ATTENTION!

Captains commanding Companies of the 68th Regiment of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Charlotte, on THURSDAY, the 22d of October next, with your Subaltern Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians, armed and equipped as the law directs, with side arms, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., for drill; and also, on FRIDAY, the 23d, with your respective Companies, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for review.

By order of T. P. G. FARRIS, Col. Comdt.

WM. H. WADDELL, *Adjt.*

Oct 2 80 tm

The Concord Cotton Factory.

WE now have on hand a large stock of BALE ROPE, YARN and DOMESTICS.

—*ALSO*—

Over **1500** pieces of heavy 44 inch

COTTON BAGGING.

A very superior article, which we will sell *lower* than any thing of the kind that can be brought from the Northern markets.

WILL. P. MOORE,
Clk. C. M. C.

Concord, N. C.,

PRICES CURRENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., OCT. 8.

(Corrected weekly from the Temperance Advocate.)

Bagging,	14 a 15	Nails,	5½ a 20
Bale Rope,	7 a 10	Pork,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Rice,	2 a 4½
Butter,	12 a 14	Sugar, Musco.	9 a 11
Coffee, Cuba,	8 a 10	Havana, White,	14 a 16
Rio,	8 a 10	" Brown,	9 a 10
Java,	13½ a 14	Loaf,	14 a 16
Cotton,	8 a 9¾	Lump,	14 a 16
Flour,	5 a 6¾	Crushed,	15 a 18
Corn,	55 a 60	Doubled Refin.	15½ a 00
Iron,	5 a 10	Salt,	$1 a 1¾
Lard,	10 a 12	Tallow,	6 a 7
Molasses,	35 a 45	Teas,	75 a $1¼

OUR MARKET.—Since our last report, our market has exhibited unwonted activity for the season.—Cotton comes in freely, and meets a ready sale at 8½ to 9¾ cents. Indeed, produce of every kind is in demand, and at good prices. The supply of Groceries and Dry Goods continues to accumulate; the latter can now be purchased in Columbia as low as in any market in the Southern country, and Groceries can be obtained at a very small advance on Charleston prices. Let those who have never yet tried the Columbia market, come and see.

☞ Since the above was written, we have received advices per the Hibernia, at Boston, eight days later than the Cambria brought. The Caledonia had reached Liverpool with intelligence of the condition and prospects of the Cotton crop in this country, which caused an immediate advance of ¼d on previous rates. We may therefore anticipate a still further aduance in our market.

CAMDEN, S. C., OCT. 7.

(Corrected weekly from the Journal.)

Bacon, (scarce)	8 a 12½	Bagging,	12½ a 16
Beef, per pound,	3½ a 5	Cheese, pound,	a
Buter do	12½ a 25	Coffee,	8 a 14
Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Cotton Yarn,	87½
do apple,	50 a 55	Powder, keg,	$6 a 7
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Iron, pound,	5 a 6½
Corn,	80 $1	Lead, pound,	7 a 9
Flour,	$6 a 6 50	Lamp Oil,	$1 a 1 25
Feathers,	30 a 37½	Lime, barrel,	$2 a 2 50
Lard, pound,	10 a 12	Molasses,	37½ a 45
Linseed Oil,	75 a 80	Mackarel, bbl.	a
Oats, bushel,	40 a 45	Nails, cut, lb.	5 a 6
Peas,	65 a 80	Rope,	6½ a 12
Potatoes, swt.	37½ a 50	Rice, bushel,	$3 a 4
do irish,	a	Sugar, pound,	8 a 14
Pork, pound,	5 a 6	Salt, sack,	$1 50 a 1 75
Rye,	$1 50 a 1 75	Shot, pound,	8 a 10
Tallow,	7 a 8	Steel, pound,	16 a 23
Tobacco,	8 a 40	Tea,	75 a $1 50
Whiskey,	50 a 55	Twine,	20 a 25

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 7.

(Corrected weekly from the Observer,)

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a ¼
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 20
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Oats,	40 a 40
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	52
Cotton,	7 a 7¾	Sugar, brown,	8 a 15
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bush.	45 a 52
Candles, F. F.	13 a 15	Do. sack,	$1¾ a 8
Flour,	4¼ a 4¾	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 45

CHARLESTON, S. C., OCT. 8.

(Corrected weekly from the Mercury.)

Bagging,	12 a 14½	Pork,	14½ a 15
Bale Rope,	4 a 8½	Rice,	3½ a 4
Bacon,	6¾ a 7¾	Sugar, Loaf,	9c a 10[illegible]
Butter,	16 a 21	Havana, white,	7c a 7¾
Coffee, Rio,	8½ a 8	" brown,	7¼ a 8
Java,	12 a 13	Muscovado,	9½ a 10
Cuba,		Lump,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5¼ a 5[illegible]	Loaf,	12c a 12½
Corn,	68 a 70	Crushed,	12c a 12½
Iron,	$4 a 4½	Do.	10c a 11
Molasses,	[illegible]		
Nails,	[illegible]	Cotton,	6¼ a 8

B. P. BOYD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CAMDEN, SO. CA.

Oct 9 82 2m

Removal.

A. BETHUNE & CO.,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have removed their

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

to the Room formerly occupied by *Graham & Jamison*, two doors West of ELMS' corner.

Oct 9 82 tf

Female Education.

To Parents and Guardians.

A School for the Education of Girls will be opened at the residence of the subscriber, on the 21st instant, under the charge of Miss JANE A. CHAMBERLAIN. Miss C. having formerly taught in this County, it is only necessary to say, that her qualifications as an Instructress are of the first order. The location is five miles north of Charlotte, distinguished for good health, and in a neighborhood remarkable for its religious and moral cultivation, and only one and a half miles from Sugar Creek Church. It is intended that at this school, Girls shall have an opportunity of acquiring a thorough education. Arrangements having been made to board any number of pupils, the school will be strictly parental—the pupils being always under the eye of the Instructress.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Trustees of the School:

Rev. R. H. LAFFERTY,	J. P. HENDERSON, Esq.,
T. L. HUTCHISON, Esq.,	JAS. A. HOUSTON, Esq.,
IRA PARKS, Esq.	DR. JAS. GILMER.

The terms of Tuition, as well as of Boarding, will be moderate, and will be made known in the next *Jeffersonian*.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Claremont, Mecklenburg Co., October 9, 1846. 82 tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AS Agent for MR. ANDERSON, I am desirous of selling a TRACT OF LAND, lying in Providence Settlement, adjoining N. M. Sitt, Clarke Weddington and others, containing about 200 Acres. This Land is very valuable, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

—ALSO:—

I will sell a Tract of my own Land, lying on the Waters of Big Sugar Creek, three miles south of Charlotte, containing 100 ACRES. On the premises is a good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and a large quantity of superior Meadow Land, in a high state of improvement.

The Terms for this Tract will be made very accommodating. Apply for information to

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Aug 14 74 tf

Removal.

DR. ALEX. TORRENCE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the late residence of John Gibson, deceased, 4 miles southwest from Davidson College, where he may at all times be found except when absent on professional business.

May 1, 1846. 59-y

BLANKS

ATTENTION!

Captains commanding Companies of the 68th Regiment of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Charlotte, on THURSDAY, the 22d of October next, with your Subaltern Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians, armed and equipped as the law directs, with side arms, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., for drill; and also, on FRIDAY, the 23d, with your respective Companies, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for review.

By order of T. P. G. Farris, Col. Comdt.

WM. H. HADDELL, *Adjt.*,

Oct 2 80 tm

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of October, 1846.

A—Dr. T. H. Alexander, J. W. Alexander, Wm. F. Alexander, Isabella Alexander, Susannah Alexander, Miss Martha J. Alexander, Julius M. Alexander, Mrs. Violet Alexander, Abden Alexander, Isaac S. Alexander, Wm. J. Alexander 2, R. G. Allison, Dr. Andrews.

B—Stephen J. Berryhill, Andrew Bailey, James Barnett, Martha Bigham, Robert Bigham, Wm. G. Beaty 2, Nathan Beaty, J. J. Blackwood, B. P. Boyd, John Boothe, Elizabeth Buchanon or Ruth Buckhanon.

C—Mrs. Harriet Cooner, John Cooper, Thomas Coulthard, Elizabeth C. Clark, Milton Craton, Prince Caldwell.

D—James Dougherty, Miss Ann A. Dunn, John S. Davis, Dr. G. W. Dunlap, Miss Martha E. Davis, Dr. D. R. Dunlap.

E—Mrs. Acness M. Erwin, Charles Fisher.

F—Rev. J. F. W. Freeman.

G—John Greenwell, Maj. Zenas A. Grier, R. A. Grier, Joseph S. Gribble, Eli Griffith, Robert Grier, Miss Eliza Jane Gillett.

H—Rev. J. Hunter, David Henderson, J. J. Hayden, Henry Hunter 2, D. F. Haden, Elizabeth Herron, George Hipp, Miss Betsy Herron, Miss Sarah Hipworth, Miss Ann E. Hodge, John M. Hutchison, S. Nye Hutchison.

J—Jesse B. Johnston, Thomas Johnston, Cyrus Johnston, Esq.

K—Miss Elizabeth Kennedy.

L—Thomas Longstaff, John N. Lee, Thomas M. Lewis, Mrs. Mary Lentile, Rev. Wm. S. Langdon, Col. J. F. Long.

M—James J. Maxwell, James Morrison, Josiah Montgomery, Hugh McCaughen, W. M. Matthews, Mrs. Mary J. Montgomery, Charles Mouzon, Marquis D. McLeod, James McAffhen, Matilda P. McRum, Wm. R. Myers.

N—Samuel W. Neil, John Nivens, N. C. Mecklenburg County, Charlotte.

O—S. Olinger.

P—William Plaster, Miss Martha E. Parks, Dr. R. D. Parke, O. M. Peck, Esq., John M. Potts, J. N. Potts, Mrs. Roscinca Potts, Mrs. Mary Porter.

R—Joseph Rhyne, Marcus H. Robison, Capt. W. Reid, Green Ray, Miss Elizabeth Reives, R. Rankin, Jared Rice.

S—James M. Scott, Joseph Sumner, Miss Ann Eliza Sleight, Rufus Shelby, Medical Students, James Sloan, Ambrose Starnes, Miss Margaret Shuman, Miss E. B. Springs, Mrs. Margaret Springs.

T—Charles E. Taylor, James F. Torrence, John A. Todd, Samuel Teater.

W—Joseph H. Wilson, Calvin Weir, Mrs. Matilda Wilson, Rev. A. L. Watts, Harrison Woods, Samuel D. Whorton.

Oct 1 81 A. McGINN, *P. M.*

3t

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL [illegible] WHEEL

These Wheels have attained [illegible] which 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, according to the head of water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison,
Christopher Munroe,
Alex. Williams,
Col. A. S. McNeill,
Farquhard Smith,
John McDaniel,
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay,
Robert Melvin,
S. N. Richardson,
Thomas C. Smith,
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
[illegible] Parksdale,
[illegible] Murphy,
John H. Spearman,
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse,
[illegible]r. Lassiter.
JONES.
[illegible]muel Simmons.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
[illegible] Williamson.
ROBESON.
[illegible] C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin,
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
[illegible] Bauchum
[illegible] R. Reid, Millwright,
CASWELL.
[illegible] T. Dodson, Millwright,
CHATHAM.
[illegible]e & Brantly,
[illegible]mith & Pullen,
[illegible] Clegg.
WAKE.
[illegible] Beasly.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
JOHNSTON.
[illegible] T. Leach.

Besides many others in different parts of the State. With such a deservedly high character, the subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCHD McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1846. 47-F

NOTICE.

ALL persons in arrears with me for Taxes must make immediate payment; those failing to do so, must not complain when a course to ensure collection is taken.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Sept 18 79 tc

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, by the Company to construct a Rail Road from Charlotte to the South Carolina line, in the direction of Camden.

Sept. 4, 1846. 77

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of R. C. CARSON & CO., having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st day of January next.

September 15, 1846. R. C. CARSON & CO.

NO HUMBUG.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

RICHARD C. CARSON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING HIS STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

TO which he would invite the attention of his friends and customers, and all others who wish to secure bargains. A decline in the price of goods of almost every description having taken place, together with having bought every dollar of his goods for cash, gives him great advantages, and he is now prepared to sell, and will sell as low, if not lower than any other House in the place. His Stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

is complete, and will compare in quality and price with any ever offered in this market, and those who wish to supply themselves would do well to give him a call. He has many new articles for LADIES' WINTER WEAR, such as the following:

RICH CHAMELEON STRIPED SILKS, BLACK SATIN Do.,

PYRAMID CASHMERE ROBES, GRADUATED LACE ROBES,

Shaded Satin, Striped Cashmere D'Ecosse,

Mous. de Lane, Embroidered Plain Robes,

PYRAMID and FLORENCE ROBES; black and fancy colored ALPACCAS;

CALICOES OF EVERY QUALITY AND PRICE,

LACES AND EDGINGS, RIBBONS, FRINGES AND CORDS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

New Style HATS AND BONNETS,

MILES' LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

A heavy stock NEGRO SHOES,

which purchasers are particularly requested to examine before buying elsewhere.

—ALSO:—

A first rate article 44 in. heavy KENTUCKY BAGGING,

LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN IN THIS MARKET.

HARDWARE CROCKERY GROCERIES

AND SADDLERY. Call and see, as early as possible.

RICHARD C. CARSON.

Charlotte, (N. C.) October 2, 1846, 81 tf

NEW FIRM.

C. T. ALEXANDER & CO.

HAVING purchased the Stock of GOODS of the late CHAS. E. Moss, announce building lately occupied by Mr. Moss to the public that they have commenced business in the best all. The Stock consists of Mr. Moss, and are now ready and willing to wait on all who may give them a call. Their Stock consists of

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

A large Stock of GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS CROCKERY HARDWARE

SADDLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF SOLE AND HARNESS LEATHER,

ROPING, QUICKSILVER, SHOVELS AND SPADES,

40 CASES NEGRO SHOES

Best article of Miles' BOOTS,

Ladies' Shoes, Hats and Bonnets.

The citizens generally are invited to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods *unusually low for* CASH, as the terms on which they purchased will enable them to do so.

They expect soon to receive a new supply, which will make their Stock complete, and they pledge themselves to the *broad fact* that they will not be undersold by any other house in this place.

The article of NEGRO SHOES and WINTER GOODS of almost every description will be sold much lower than heretofore. Also SOLE LEATHER, at very cheap prices.

Purchasers will, therefore, find it to their interest to give us a call before buying elsewhere. All we want is for you to call, hear prices and then judge for yourselves.

CHAS. T. ALEXANDER & CO.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 18, 1846 79 tf

Great Reduction IN PRICES.

As quick Sales and small Profits is our motto, we will sell as Cheap as the Cheapest and as Low as the Lowest.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving and opening at the south corner of Tryon st., a very large and splendid Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

the largest stock we have had for several years, and the CHEAPEST. Our Stock being very much reduced before we received our Goods, our friends and customers may be sure they are buying *new Goods and new styles and at the lowest prices.* All of our Goods having been purchased principally for CASH, and under such circumstances, that enables us to acknowledge but few competitors.

It is too tedious to enumerate all the styles of Goods, but will say we have a complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS;

We have a fine stock of Ladies' White French Wedding Robes;

A splendid assortment of Shaded French Ombres, for Ladies' Dresses;

A good assortment of Rich figured Gross de Genera Silks, Colored and Black;

A large lot of Linen Tape Trimming; Linen Edgings;

A large lot of French Collars;

We defy comparison in the articles of *Boots and Shoes.*

—ALSO:—

The article of *Negro Blankets* and *Bed Blankets;* and *Prints* of all kinds; *Broadcloths and Cassimeres.*

We wish to sell all we can for CASH, but we particularly invite all men that are perfectly good and want *credit* to call on us, we will sell them.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

Sept 18 79 8t

JOB PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,*" is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of JOB PRINTING in a very superior style and at short notice—cheap.

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets, Ball Tickets, Cards, Blanks, &c.,

promptly attended to, and neatly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

PRINTING in Gold, Silver and Copper.

Charlotte. (N. C.) October 2, 1846, 81

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND

Paper Hanging.

J. W. RAINEY

TENDERS his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the Tools and Implements necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for years engaged in it, he hope by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

ORNAMENTAL, SIGN, FLAG, & HOUSE *Painting and Paper Hanging,*

will be promptly executed in a superior style and at moderate charges. Specimens of their work may be seen in any of the surrounding Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Caldwell, or Stanly.

☞ Orders for Signs will be thankfully received and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

☞ All letters on business (post-paid) directed to Concord or Charlotte, will be attended to.

J. W. RAINEY.

Nov. 28, 1845. 37

Credit Sale of Valuable Lands.

I am desirous of selling the well-known and VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Mecklenburg County, known as the Jamesville Place, or Harris' Gold Mining Lands. It is among the most valuable Tracts in the County for Mining purposes, and contains between 1,600 and 1,800 Acres; and on it is an excellent Dwelling and all necessary Out-Houses, the building alone costing $10,000. There is also on the premises a first rate site for machinery to be moved by water, with a fall of at least twenty feet, and a large quantity of first rate Meadow Land. About 1,200 Acres are yet in virgin timber of a good quality.

If not sold privately, this Plantation will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing October Court. A liberal credit will be given, and bond and security required.

If desired, the above Lands will be divided into two Tracts to suit purchasers.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can address the Subscriber, by letter, at Edgefield C. H., (S. C.,) or apply to JOSEPH H. WILSON, Charlotte, N. C.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

Sept 25 80 tf

New Concern,

On the Cheap and Fashionable Plan.

JOSHUA TROTTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has set up on his "own hook," in the business of manufacturing

CARRIAGES, &c.

He is at the old stand of Overman & Trotter, immediately opposite the Jail, and intends that his work, for neatness, durability, and dispatch in filling orders, shall not be surpassed by any similar establishment in the southern country.

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, &c.,

With or without Harness,

Will be made in a very superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and at very low prices.—All he asks is for the public to give him a trial, and then if his work will not stand the test, he asks them not for their patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds will be exeeuted to order, and finished according to promise, at very low charges.

N. B. Buggies, Carriages, &c., kept at all times for hire.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1846. 245-F

New Stock.

THOS. TROTTER

Has Just received a splendid stock

OF NEW

JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

October, 24, 1845, 32-tf

COACH MAKING.

Charles Overman

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is at his old stand, two doors north of the store of Alexander Beatty & Co., and is now prepared to execute all work in the

COACH

AND

CARRIAGE MAKING LINE

In most superb style. He is determined to date his mechanical life from the 1st day of January, 1846. His work shall be done better than ever similar work was done in Charlotte, and on the lowest possible terms. The public may rest assured that all work done by him shall be of the most substantial character and orders filled with dispatch.

Repairing done cheap, well, and in haste.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1846. 44

Negroes for Sale.

AS Administrator on the Estate of the late JOHN PENBERTHY, deceased, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday of next October Court, it being the 27th day of the month, two likely and valuable young NEGRO MEN. One is a good Brick Mason, and the other is an experienced and intelligent Gold Miner. These boys are very valuable. Terms made known at the Sale.

All persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN PENBERTHY, deceased, must make immediate payment, as the business of the Estate must be closed. Those having claims against the Estate are required to present them in the manner prescribed by law, or their collection will be resisted.

W. W. ELMS, Adm'r.

Aug 28 76 ts

State of North Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1846.

ORDERED by the Court, a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law for Mecklenburg County be opened and held on the 5th Monday of November next.

Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Cases will please take notice.

Test: J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Charlotte, Sept. 18, 1846. 78 tc

Medical Notice.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive [illegible]

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93-1y

BLANKS

For sale at this Office

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE session of Congress which has just terminated, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our our constant effort to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, can swerve us; we cannot be unmindful of the attitude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress:—we allude to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust this decision increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a higher power—that of *the people;* and to them we confidently appeal to aid us by *their* patronage, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is inflexibly devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated.—Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, nothing but a very long list of subscribing patrons can sustain a paper in usefulness—if, indeed, even in existence. The proprietors of the "Union" have hitherto spared no pains and no expense, to to make their paper worthy of the metropolis, and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the most full and ample debates of the houses of Congress, it is believed, ever before attempted on this continent in a daily newspaper, they have secured the services of the best reporters which the country afforded but at the enormous cost $12,000 or $15,000 per year. Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is another item of expense, but the instructive usefulness of which is so highly commended and appreciated as to justify almost any outlay to attain it. Still, it must be evident that these heavy expenses cannot be borne, unless the subscription list is commensurate to the undertaking; and although we can boast of 15,000 subscribers, (including *daily,* tri-weekly, and weekly,) yet this list must be still considerably enlarged to enable the proprietors of the "Union" to sustain all its usefulness, and to insure them against pecuniary loss. Invoking, then, again, the aid and support of all true friends of republican government, and pledgings ourselves to renewed efforts in the cause of the glorious principles we cherish, we offer the following proposals:

The "DAILY UNION" will be published as heretofore, at $10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We purpose in future to devote a portion of its columns to domestic news of general interest, and to miscellaneous literature, which, without impairing its political influence, may render it the more acceptable to an extended class of readers.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY UNION" will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the recess of Congress, at $5 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the "*Daily Union,*" except local advertisements. During the session of Congress three numbers, instead of two, will be issued, without any extra charge to subscribers.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY UNION.

The "WEEKLY UNION" is issued every Saturday; and as arrangements are in progress to enlarge it to near *double its present size,* we shall soon be able to give nearly every article which may appear in the daily and semi-weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of $2. We propose also to give *in this edition,* a complete synoptical *summary* of *the proceedings* in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the Weekly Union a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But, to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is indispensable.

We seize this opportunity to add that some delay has taken place in putting our paper to press, which has prevented its early delivery to our readers, and consequently circumscribed its circulation. We shall make arrangements to remedy this defect, and to obviate this objection. After the present week we trust that no complaint will be made on this subject.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

Id addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish, during the sessions of the national legislature, a "*Congressional Register.*" to be issued weekly, and to contain a FULL REPORT of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Indeed, the arrangements which we have made with the very best corps of reporters will enable us to give even more full and extended reports than we have produced during this session, superior as we claim them to be to any preceding ones. The Register will be made up from the daily reports in the "Union," carefully revised by an experienced editor, and will constitute a complete and authentic record of the session. An appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratuitously to subscribers, comprising a list of the acts during the session, with a synopsis of their contents, and a reference, when necessary, to previous legislation. This will form the most complete history of the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished at the low price of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for the next session.

Postmasters are authorized to act as our agents, and by sending us five yearly subscribers, with the subscription money, for either the *Daily, Semi-weekly,* or *Weekly,* will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for.

The Congressional Register will be furnished them on the same terms.

Newspapers publishing our prospectus, with the notes attached, until the 1st of December next, will be entitled during the next session of Congress, to receive a copy of the *Congressional Register* and *Tri-Weekly Union.*

Clubs will be furnished with

5	copies of the Daily for		$40 00
5	do	Semi-Weekly	20 00
10	do	do	35 00
5	do	Weekly	8 00
10	do	do	15 00
20	do	Congressional Register	10 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

RITCHIE & HEISS.

Washington, August 8, 1846.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that A. A. Norwood is appointed agent for me at my Saw Mill, 3 miles south of Charlotte. All contracts made by him in the business of the Mill, will be good in my name. He will at all times be able and prepared to furnish Lumber of all kinds, at the lowest prices.

STEPHEN PETTUS

Jan. 30, 1846. 44f

The Mansion House FOR SALE.

THIS well known, large and commodious PUBLIC HOUSE, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., will be sold on Tuesday of next October Court, to the highest bidder. It is situated near the Court House, in the centre of the business part of the Town—has on the premises a good well of Water, large and roomy Stables, sufficient for the accommodation of 80 Horses. A few years past this property cost $11,000, and it can now be had for $4,000. The purchaser can have the Furn[illegible] determined to sell, and it can be purchased privately any time between this and October Court. For information, apply to WM. S. NORMENT, on the premises.

Aug 14 74 ts